

Safety Data Sheet



Hazardous, NON-Dangerous Goods

1. MATERIAL AND SUPPLY COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: **AQUAHYDROL 08 STANDARD**

Recommended use: Industrial bleaching, processing, pollution abatement and general oxidation reactions

Supplier: Aquapac Pty Ltd
ABN: 36 114 118 311
Street Address: 88 Lee Holm Road
St Marys NSW 2760
Telephone: 02 9673 1192
Facsimile: 02 9673 1193

Emergency Telephone number: **CHEMCALL 1800 127 406**

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This material is hazardous according to health criteria of Safe Work Australia.



Signal Word

Danger

Hazard Classifications

Acute Toxicity - Oral - Category 4
Acute Toxicity - Dermal - Category 4
Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 1B
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation - Category 1

Hazard Statements

H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H312 Harmful in contact with skin.
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Prevention Precautionary Statements

P102 Keep out of reach of children.
P103 Read label before use.
P260 Do not breathe dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours or spray.
P264 Wash hands, face and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P280 Wear protective clothing, gloves, eye/face protection and suitable respirator.

Response Precautionary Statements

P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.
P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable

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for breathing.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.
P312 Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P321 Specific treatment (see Rinse mouth product label).
P322 Specific measures (see Wash contaminated clothing before reuse product label).
P330 Rinse mouth.
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage Precautionary Statement

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal Precautionary Statement

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.

Poison Schedule: S5. Caution

DANGEROUS GOOD CLASSIFICATION

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail" and the "New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land".

3. COMPOSITION INFORMATION

CHEMICAL ENTITY	CAS NO	PROPORTION
Hydrogen peroxide (H ₂ O ₂)	7722-84-1	<8 %
Proprietary Polymer		1-2 %
Proprietary, non-toxic inert ingredients		1-3 %
Deionised water		87-91 %
		100%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126, New Zealand 0800 764 766).

Inhalation: Move to fresh air. If person is not breathing, contact emergency medical services, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Skin Contact: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Eye contact: Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. Seek immediate medical attention/advice.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting. If conscious, give 2 glasses of water. Get immediate medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

PPE for First Aiders: Wear safety shoes, overalls, gloves, apron, face shield. Available information suggests that gloves made from nitrile rubber, neoprene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) should be suitable for intermittent contact. However, due to variations in glove construction and local conditions, the user should make a final

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assessment. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

Notes to physician: Treat symptomatically. Can cause corneal burns. Hydrogen peroxide at these concentrations is an oxidant. Direct contact with the eye is likely to cause corneal damage especially if not washed immediately. Careful ophthalmologic evaluation is recommended and the possibility of local corticosteroid therapy should be considered. Because of the likelihood of corrosive effects on the gastrointestinal tract after ingestion, and the unlikelihood of systemic effects, attempts at evacuating the stomach via emesis induction or gastric lavage should be avoided. There is a remote possibility, however, that a nasogastric or orogastric tube may be required for the reduction of severe distension due to gas formation.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Hazchem Code: Not applicable.

Suitable extinguishing media: If material is involved in a fire use water fog (or if unavailable fine water spray), alcohol resistant foam, standard foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).

Specific hazards: Non-combustible material.

Fire fighting further advice: Not applicable.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SMALL SPILLS

Dike to collect large liquid spills. Stop leak and contain spill if this can be done safely. Small spillage: Dilute with large quantities of water

LARGE SPILLS

Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and the inhalation of vapours. Work up wind or increase ventilation. Contain - prevent run off into drains and waterways. Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal. If contamination of crops, sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.

Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide No: Not applicable

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Keep/Store away from clothing/ combustible materials. Wear personal protective equipment. Reference to other sections. Never return unused hydrogen peroxide to original container. Contamination may cause decomposition and generation of oxygen gas which could result in high pressures and possible container rupture. Empty drums should be triple rinsed with water before discarding. Utensils used for handling hydrogen peroxide should only be made of glass, stainless steel, aluminum or plastic. Pipes and equipment should be passivated before first use. Use only in well-ventilated areas. Hydrogen peroxide should be stored only in vented containers and transferred only in a prescribed manner

Storage: Keep containers in cool areas out of direct sunlight and away from combustibles. Provide mechanical general and/or local exhaust ventilation to prevent release of vapor or mist into work environment. Containers must be vented. Keep/store only in original container. Store rooms or warehouses should be made of non-combustible materials with impermeable floors. In case of release, spillage should flow to safe area. Containers should be visually inspected on a regular basis to detect any abnormalities (swollen drums, increases in temperature, etc.).

This material is a Scheduled Poison Schedule 5 (Caution) and must be stored, maintained and used in accordance with the relevant regulations.

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8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

National occupational exposure limits:

	TWA		STEL		NOTICES
	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	
Hydrogen peroxide	1	1.4	-	-	-

As published by Safe Work Australia.

TWA - The time-weighted average airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week over an entire working life.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) - the average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.

These Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

If the directions for use on the product label are followed, exposure of individuals using the product should not exceed the above standard. The standard was created for workers who are routinely, potentially exposed during product manufacture.

Biological Limit Values: As per the "National Model Regulations for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances (Safe Work Australia)" the ingredients in this material do not have a Biological Limit Allocated.

Engineering Measures: Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below Exposure Standards. Use only in well ventilated areas. Use with local exhaust ventilation or while wearing appropriate respirator.

Personal Protection Equipment: SAFETY SHOES, OVERALLS, GLOVES, APRON, FACE SHIELD.

Personal protective equipment (PPE) must be suitable for the nature of the work and any hazard associated with the work as identified by the risk assessment conducted.

Wear safety shoes, overalls, gloves, apron, face shield. Available information suggests that gloves made from nitrile rubber, neoprene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) should be suitable for intermittent contact. However, due to variations in glove construction and local conditions, the user should make a final assessment. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

Hygiene measures: Avoid breathing vapors, mist or gas. Clean water should be available for washing in case of eye or skin contamination.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form: Clear Liquid
Colour: Colourless
Odour: Minimal odour

Solubility: Soluble
Solubility in water: Soluble in water
Specific Gravity: 1.03 @ 20 °C

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Vapour Pressure (20 °C):	30 mmHg @ 30°C
Melting Point/Range (°C):	-6 °C
Boiling Point/Range (°C):	102 °C
Decomposition Point (°C):	89 °C
Viscosity:	0.91 cP @ 25 °C
Evaporation Rate (n-Butyl acetate=1):	> 1 (n-butyl acetate=1)
Partition Coefficient:	log Kow = -1.5 @ 20 °C
Oxidising properties:	Oxidiser

(Typical values only - consult specification sheet)
N Av = Not available, N App = Not applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability: Stable under normal conditions. Decomposes on heating. Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Conditions to avoid: Excessive heat; Contamination; Exposure to UV-rays; pH variations.

Incompatible materials: Combustible materials. Copper alloys, galvanized iron. Strong reducing agents. Heavy metals. Iron. Copper alloys. Contact with metals, metallic ions, alkalis, reducing agents and organic matter (such as alcohols or terpenes) may produce self-accelerated thermal decomposition.

Hazardous decomposition products: Oxygen which supports combustion. May produce overpressure in container.

Hazardous reactions: Combustible materials. Copper alloys, galvanized iron. Strong reducing agents. Heavy metals. Iron. Copper alloys. Contact with metals, metallic ions, alkalis, reducing agents and organic matter (such as alcohols or terpenes) may produce self-accelerated thermal decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

Acute Effects

Inhalation: Vapors, mists, or aerosols of hydrogen peroxide can cause upper airway irritation, inflammation of the nose, hoarseness, shortness of breath, and a sensation of burning or tightness in the chest. LC50 Inhalation 50% solution: LC50 > 170 mg/m³ (rat) (4-hr) Hydrogen Peroxide vapors: LC0 9400 mg/m³ (mouse) (5 - 15 minutes) Hydrogen Peroxide vapors: LC50 > 2160 mg/m³ (mouse)

Skin contact: Harmful in contact with skin. Can be absorbed through the skin with resultant toxic effects. Moderately irritating. Prolonged exposure to concentrated vapor or to dilute solutions can cause irritation and temporary bleaching of skin and hair. LD50 Dermal 35% solution: LD50 > 2000 mg/kg bw (rabbit) 70 % solution: LD50 9200 mg/kg bw (rabbit)

Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed. LD50 Oral 50% solution: LD50 > 225 mg/kg bw (rat) 35 % solution: LD50 1193 mg/kg bw (rat) 70 % solution: LD50 1026 mg/kg bw (rat)

Eye contact: Corrosive. Risk of serious damage to eyes. Exposure to vapor, mist, or aerosol can cause stinging pain and tearing of eyes.

Acute toxicity

Inhalation: This material has been classified as non-hazardous. Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): LC50 > 20.0 mg/L for vapours or LC50 > 5.0 mg/L for dust and mist or LC50 > 20,000 ppm for gas

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LC50 (Rat): 50% solution: LC50 > 170 mg/m³ (4-hr)

Skin contact: This material has been classified as a Category 4 Hazard. Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): 1,000 - 2,000 mg/Kg bw

LD50 (Rabbit): 35% solution: LD50 > 2000 mg/kg bw

Ingestion: This material has been classified as a Category 4 Hazard. Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): 300 - 2,000 mg/Kg bw

LD50 (Rat): 35 % solution: LD50 1193 mg/kg bw

Corrosion/Irritancy: Eye: this material has been classified as a Category 1 Hazard (irreversible effects to eyes). Skin: this material has been classified as a Category 1B Hazard (irreversible effects to skin).

Sensitisation: Inhalation: this material has been classified as not a respiratory sensitiser. Skin: this material has been classified as not a skin sensitiser.

Aspiration hazard: This material has been classified as non-hazardous.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): This material has been classified as non-hazardous.

Chronic Toxicity

Mutagenicity: This material has been classified as non-hazardous.

Carcinogenicity: This material has been classified as non-hazardous.

Reproductive toxicity (including via lactation): This material has been classified as non-hazardous.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeat exposure): This material has been classified as non-hazardous.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Avoid contaminating waterways.

Acute aquatic hazard: Decomposes into oxygen and water. No adverse effects.

24hr EC50 (Daphnia magna): 7.7 mg/L

96hr LC50 (fish): 16.4 mg/L

Long-term aquatic hazard: This material has been classified as non-hazardous. Non-rapidly or rapidly degradable substance for which there are adequate chronic toxicity data available OR in the absence of chronic toxicity data, Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): >100 mg/L, where the substance is not rapidly degradable and/or BCF < 500 and/or log K_{ow} < 4.

Ecotoxicity: Hydrogen peroxide is naturally produced by sunlight (between 0.1 and 4 ppb in air and 0.001 to 0.1 mg/L in water). Not expected to have significant environmental effects

Persistence and degradability: The product is readily biodegradable. Hydrogen peroxide in the aquatic environment is subject to various reduction or oxidation processes and decomposes into water and oxygen. Hydrogen peroxide half-life in freshwater ranged from 8 hours to 20 days, in air from 10 - 20 hours, and in soils from minutes to hours depending upon microbiological activity and metal contamination

Bioaccumulative potential: Risk of bioaccumulation in an aquatic species is low. Material may have some potential to bioaccumulate but will likely degrade in most environments before accumulation can occur.

Mobility: Mobile in soil. May leach to groundwater. Will likely be mobile in the environment due to its water

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solubility.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Can be disposed as waste water, when in compliance with local regulations. Triple rinse drums before disposal. Avoid contamination; impurities accelerate decomposition. Never return product to original container

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ROAD AND RAIL TRANSPORT

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail" and the "New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land".

MARINE TRANSPORT

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

AIR TRANSPORT

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

This material is not subject to the following international agreements:

Montreal Protocol (Ozone depleting substances)
The Stockholm Convention (Persistent Organic Pollutants)
The Rotterdam Convention (Prior Informed Consent)
Basel Convention (Hazardous Waste)
International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)

This material/constituent(s) is covered by the following requirements:

- The Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) established under the Therapeutic Goods Act (Commonwealth).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Reason for issue: Revised

This information was prepared in good faith from the best information available at the time of issue. It is based on the present level of research and to this extent we believe it is accurate. However, no guarantee of accuracy is made or implied and since conditions of use are beyond our control, all information relevant to usage is offered without warranty. The manufacturer will not be held responsible for any unauthorised use of this information or for any modified or altered versions.

If you are an employer it is your duty to tell your employees, and any others that may be affected, of any hazards described in this sheet and of any precautions that should be taken.

Safety Data Sheets are updated frequently. Please ensure you have a current copy.